(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2422)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1793.

STATE PAPERS.

GENERAL DUMOURIER TO THE FRENCH NATION.

SINCE the commencement of the revolution, I have devoted myself to the maintenance of the liberty and honour of the nation.

The services I rendered in the year 1792, are the moſt memorable. Miniſter of foreign affairs during three months, I elevated and ſuſtained the dignity of the French name throughout all Europe. I was calumniated by an odious cabal, by whom I was charged with having plundered ſix millions of livres deſtined for ſecret ſervices. I have proved, that of this ſum I did not expend half a million.

Having quitted the career of politics towards the cloſe of the month of June, I commanded a ſmall army in the department of the north. This department I was ordered to quit with my troops, at the very time the Auſtrians entered, in force, that part of the republic. I diſobeyed the order, ſaved the department, and an attempt was made to come on me by ſurpriſe, for the purpoſe of conveying me to the citadel of Mentz, where I was to be condemned, by a council of war, to ſuffer death.

On the 28th of Auguſt I took upon me, in Champagne, the command of an army of twenty thouſand men, weak, without either diſcipline or organization. I arreſted the progreſs of eighty thouſand Pruſſians and Heſſians, and forced them to retreat after they had ſacrificed the one half of their army. I was then the ſaviour of France; and then it was that the moſt wicked of men, the opprobium of Frenchmen—in a word, Marat, began to calumniate me without any mercy.

With a part of the victorious army of Champagne, and ſome other troops, I entered, on the 5th of November, the Belgic provinces, where I gained the for ever memorable battle of Jemappe; and, after a ſucceſſion of advantages, entered Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, towards the cloſe of that month. From that moment my deſtruction was reſolved on; and I have been accuſed of aſpiring now to the title of duke of Brabant, now to the ſtadtholderſhip, and again to the dictatorſhip. To retard and cruſh my ſucceſſes, the miniſter Pache, ſupported by the criminal faction to whom all our evils are to be aſcribed, ſuffered the victorious army to want every thing, and ſucceeded in diſbanding it by famine and nakedneſs. The conſequence was, that more than fifteen thouſand men were in the hoſpital, more than twenty-five thouſand deſerted through miſery and diſguſt, and upwards of ten thouſand horſes died of hunger!!!

I tranſmitted to the national convention very frequent remonſtrances, which I followed up by repairing in perſon to Paris, to engage the legiſlators to apply a remedy to the evils they did not even condeſcend to read the four memorials I delivered in. During the twenty-ſix hours I ſpent at Paris, I heard almoſt every night bands of pretended federates demand my head; and calumnies of every deſcription, as well as menaces and inſults, followed me even into the country-houſe to which I retired.

Having delivered in my reſignation, I was retained in the ſervice of my country, becauſe it was propoſed to me to negotiate the ſuſpenſion of the war againſt England and Holland, which I had conceived as indiſpenſable to the ſafety of the Netherlands. Whilſt I negotiated, and that ſucceſsfully, the national convention itſelf haſtened to declare war, without making any preparations, and without either power or means for its ſupport.

I was not even adviſed of this declaration, and learned it through the medium of the Gazette only. I haſtened to form a ſmall army of new troops, who had never fought; and with theſe troops, whom confidence rendered invincible, I made myſelf maſter of three ſtrong places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland, when I learned the diſaſter of Aix-la-Chapelle, the raiſing of the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and the deſertion of the army. By this army I was finally abandoned—I abandoned my conqueſts to fly to its ſuccour, and conſidering that we could be extricated from our difficulties by a ſpeedy ſucceſs only, I led my companions in arms to the enemy. On the [illegible] I [illegible] at Tirlemont. On the 18th I brought the enemy to a general action; and the centre and right wing, under my charge, were victorious. The left wing, after having attacked, repulſed the foe. On the 19th we renewed hoſtilities with the ſame men that were left together, for a part of the army diſbanded itſelf. On the 21ſt and 22d, we fought with the ſame courage; and to our ſtruggle was owing the preſervation of the remains of an army which breathes ſolely for true liberty, for the reign of the laws, and for the extinction of anarchy.

It was then that the Marats, the Robeſpierres, and the criminal ſects of Jacobins of Paris, plotted the fall of the generals, and more eſpecially of mine. Theſe villains, bribed with the gold of foreign powers, to complete the diſorganization of the armies, cauſed almoſt all the generals to be arreſted. They keep them in the gaols of Paris, to Septemberiſe them; for thus it is that theſe monſters have coined a word, to hand down to poſterity the remembrance of the horrid maſſacres of the firſt ſix days of September.

Whilſt I was employed in re-compoſing the army, in which employment I laboured night and day, on the firſt of April (yeſterday) four commiſſioners reached me with a decree, purporting, that I ſhould be brought to the bar of the convention itſelf. The war-miniſter Bournonville (my pupil) was weak enough to accompany them, to ſucceed me in my command. The perſons who were in the ſuite of theſe perfidious emiſſaries informed me, themſelves, that different groups of aſſaſſins, either fugitives from, or driven out of my army, were diſperſed on the road, to kill me before I could reach Paris. I ſpent ſeveral hours in endeavouring to convince the commiſſioners of the imprudence of the arreſt—Nothing could ſhake their pride; and I therefore arreſted the whole of them, to ſerve me as hoſtages againſt the crimes of Paris. I inſtantly arranged with the Imperialiſts a ſuſpenſion of arms, and marched towards the capital, to extinguiſh, as ſpeedily as poſſible, the lighted embers of civil war.

My dear countrymen! it is expedient that a true and brave man remove from you the veil which covers all our crimes and misfortunes.—In 1789, we made great efforts to obtain liberty, equality, and the ſovereignty of the people.—Our principles were conſecrated in the declaration of the Rights of Man; and there have reſulted from the labours of our legiſlators, 1ſt, the declaration which ſays that France is and ſhall remain a monarchy—2dly, a conſtitution, to which we ſwore fealty in 1789, 90, and 91.

This conſtitution might, and indeed muſt have been imperfect; but it ought and might have been believed, that with time and experience its errors would be rectified, and that the neceſſary ſtrife between the legiſlative and executive powers would eſtabliſh a wiſe equilibrium, which would prevent either of theſe powers from ſeizing the whole of the authority, and attaining deſpotiſm. If the deſpotiſm of a ſingle individual is dangerous to liberty, how much more odious muſt be that of ſeven hundred men, many of whom are void of principles, without morals, and who have been able to reach that ſupremacy by cabals or crimes alone!

Licentiouſneſs and exceſs ſoon rendered it impoſſible to ſupport the yoke of a conſtitution that gave laws. The tribunes influenced the aſſembly of repreſentatives, and were themſelves awed by the dangerous club of the Jacobins of Paris.—The ſtrife between the two parties became at length a daily combat. Then was the equilibrium deſtroyed—France ceaſed to have a king; and the victory of the 10th of Auguſt was ſoiled by the atrocious crimes of the firſt days of September.

All the departments, but more eſpecially the wretched city of Paris, were delivered up to pillage, to denunciations, proſcriptions, and maſſacres. No Frenchman, the aſſaſſins and their accomplices excepted, had either his life or his property in ſecurity! The conſternation of ſlavery was augmented by the clamorous orgies of villains. Bands of pretended federates ran through and laid waſte the departments; and of the ſeven hundred individuals who compoſed this deſpotic and anarchical body, four or five hundred groaned and decreed, and decreed and groaned, expoſed to the exterminating ſword of the Marats and Robeſpierres. It is thus that the unfortunate Louis XVI. periſhed, without a judicial trial, and without a tribunal; and it is thus that the decree of the 19th of November has provoked all nations, by holding out to them our aid, provided they will conſent to diſorganiſe themſelves. 'Tis thus that the unjuſt and impolitic decree of the 15th of December, has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands, and would have brought about the maſſacre of our whole army by this nation, provoked at our outrages and our crimes, if I had not ſaved that very army by my proclamations. 'Tis thus that a decree eſtabliſhed the bloody tribunal which places the lives of the citizens at the mercy of a ſmall number of iniquitous judges, without recourſe or appeal to any other tribunal.

'Tis thus, that during the laſt month all the decrees have been marked by the ſtamp of inſatiable avarice, by the blindeſt pride, and more eſpecially by the deſire of maintaining power, by calling to the moſt important poſts of the ſtate no others than daring, incapable, and criminal men, by driving away or murdering men enlightened and of a high character, and by ſupporting a phantom of a republic, which there exiſts in adminiſtration and in policy, as well as their crimes, and rendered impracticable. Theſe ſeven hundred individuals deſpiſe, deteſt, calumniate, and revile each other, and have already, and that frequently, thought of poignarding the one the other. At this moment their blind ambition has impelled them to coaleſce afreſh, and bold criminality allies itſelf to feeble virtue, to preſerve a power as unjuſt as it is unſteady. In the mean time their committees devour every thing; that of the national treaſury abſorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditure.

What has this convention done to maintain the war it has provoked againſt all the powers of Europe?

It has diſorganiſed the armies, inſtead of reinforcing and recruiting the troops of the line, and the ancient battalions of national volunteers, which would have formed a reſpectable army. Inſtead of recompenſing theſe brave warriors by promotions and praiſes, theſe legiſlators have left the battalions incomplete, naked, diſarmed and diſcontented. In the ſame way have they treated the excellent cavalry, and the brave French artillery are in the ſame manner exhauſted, abandoned, and in want of every neceſſary. They, notwithſtanding, create new corps, compoſed of the ſatellites of the 2d of September, and commanded by men who have never ſerved, and who are in no other way to be dreaded, unleſs by the armies they ſurcharge and diſorganiſe. The convention ſacrifices every thing to theſe ſatellites of tyranny, to theſe cowardly headloppers. The choice of officers, and that of adminiſtrators, are in every particular the ſame—We ſee, throughout, the tyranny which flatters the wicked, becauſe the wicked alone can ſupport tyranny—and in its pride and its ignorance, this convention orders the conqueſt and diſorganization of the whole univerſe. It ſays to one of its generals, go and take Rome—and to another, ſally forth and ſubdue Spain—to the end that deſpoiling commiſſioners, ſimilar to thoſe horrid Roman pro-conſuls againſt whom Cicero declaimed, may be ſent thither. In the worſt ſeaſon of the year, it ſends the only fleet it poſſeſſes into the Mediterranean, to ſplit and ſounder on the rocks of Sardinia; whilſt it expoſes the fleet of Breſt to the fury of the ſtorms, by ſending them in queſt of an Engliſh fleet which has not yet left its port.

In the mean time, a civil war ſpreads through all the departments. Some of the inſurgents are excited by fanaticiſm, the neceſſary effect of perſecution—others, by indignation at the tragical and fruitleſs end of Louis XVI. and others, finally, by the natural principle of reſiſting perſecution.

Arms are every where taken up; murders every where committed; and every where are pecuniary ſupplies and proviſions intercepted. The Engliſh fomment theſe troubles; and will, by their ſuccours, ſupply fuel to them at their pleaſure. Soon will every one of our corſairs diſappear on the ocean; ſoon will the ſouthern department ceaſe to receive ſupplies of corn from Italy and Africa; and already have thoſe from the north and America been intercepted by the ſquadrons of the enemies. Famine will annex itſelf to all our other ſcourges; and the ferocity of our cannibals will but increaſe with our calamities.

Frenchmen! we have a rallying point which can ſtifle the monſter of anarchy; 'tis the conſtitution we ſwore to maintain, in 1789, 90 and 91; 'tis the work of a free people; and we ſhall remain free, by reſuming our conſtitution.

Let us diſplay our virtues, more eſpecially that of mildneſs. Too much blood has already been ſhed. If the monſters, by whom we have been diſorganiſed, chooſe to fly, let us leave them to meet their puniſhment elſewhere, if they do not find it in their own corrupted hearts; but if they wiſh to ſupport anarchy by new crimes, then ſhall the army puniſh them.

In the generoſity of the enemies we have to grievouſly outraged, I have found the ſecurity of external peace. Not only do they treat humanely and attentively our wounded, ſick and priſoners, who fall into their hands—and all this in deſpite of the calumnies ſpread by our agitators to render us ferocious—but they engage to ſuſpend their march, nor to paſs our frontiers, and to leave to our brave army the termination of all our internal diſſenſions.

Let the ſacred torch of the love of our country awaken in us our virtue and our courage! At the bare name of conſtitution, civil war will ceaſe, or can no longer exiſt, unleſs againſt certain malevolent men, who will no longer be ſupported by foreign powers.—Theſe have no hatred to any others among ourſelves, our factious criminals, and deſire nothing more fervently than to reſtore their eſteem and friendſhip to a nation whoſe errors and anarchy diſturb and aſtoniſh all Europe. Peace will be the fruit of this reſolution, and the troops of the line, as well as the brave national volunteers, who, for the ſpace of a year, have ſacrificed themſelves as willing victims to liberty, and who abhor anarchy, will repoſe in the boſom of their families, after having accompliſhed this noble work.

As to myſelf, I have already made an oath, and I repeat it before the whole nation, and in the preſence of all Europe, that immediately after having effected the ſafety of my country, by the re-eſtabliſhment of a conſtitution of peace and good order, I ſhall abandon

every public function, and shall seek, in solitude, the enjoyment of the happiness of my fellow-citizens.

The general in chief of the French army,

DUMOURIER.

Battle of St. Amand, April 2, 1793.

The Mareschal Prince of SAXE-COBOURG, *General in chief of the Armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Empire, to the* FRENCH.

THE General in chief, Dumourier, has communicated to me his declaration to the French nation. In it I find the sentiments and principles of a virtuous man, who truly loves his country, and who wishes to put an end to the calamities and anarchy by which it is desolated, by procuring for it the happiness of a constitution, and a wise and permanent government. I know this also to be the unanimous wish of all the sovereigns whom some factious persons have armed against France, and particularly that of his majesty the emperor, and his Prussian majesty.

Filled, at this moment, with esteem for the bulk of so great and generous a nation, by whom the immutable principles of honour and justice were held sacred, until, by the repetition of outrages, disorders and impostures, that part of it has been estranged and corrupted, which, under the mask of humanity and of patriotism, speaks of nothing but assassinations and poniards.

Knowing also that this is the wish of all virtuous people in France—profoundly penetrated with these great truths, and desiring nothing but the prosperity and glory of a country torn by so many convulsions and misfortunes, I declare, by the present proclamation, that I will support, by all the force in my power, the generous and beneficent intentions of the general in chief Dumourier, and his brave army.

I declare besides, that, having lately fought us on several occasions as a valiant, intrepid, and generous enemy, I will join a part of my troops, should general Dumourier desire it, or even all my army, to that of France, to co-operate as friends and companions in arms, worthy of reciprocal esteem, so as to restore to France her constitutional king, the constitution she has chosen, and, a necessary consequence, the means of perfecting it, if the nation should find it imperfect—thus to restore to France, as well as to the rest of Europe, peace, confidence, tranquillity and happiness.—I therefore declare, on my word of honour, that I will not enter the territory of France, to make conquests, but simply and purely for the purposes above mentioned.

I further declare, upon my word of honour, that should the military operations require one or more fortresses to be given up to my troops, I will keep them merely as a sacred trust; and I engage in the most express and positive terms, to restore them as soon as the government which shall be established in France, or the brave general with whom I am about to make a common cause, shall demand such a concession. I also declare, that I will give the most strict orders, and will take the most vigorous and effectual measures, that my troops shall not commit the least disorder, not allowing the smallest exaction or violence; and respecting, every where on the territory of France, persons and property. Any one belonging to my army, who shall disobey my orders to this effect, shall be immediately punished with the most ignominious death.

Given at the head-quarters, at Mons, 5th of April, 1793.

The PRINCE DE COBOURG.

The Mareschal Prince of SAXE-COBOURG, *General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Empire, to the* FRENCH.

THE declaration which I made from my head-quarters at Mons, dated the 5th of April, 1793, is a public testimony of my personal sentiments to restore, as soon as possible, peace and tranquillity to Europe. In it I manifested, in a sincere and open manner, my particular desire that the French nation might have a solid and durable government, founded on the unshaken basis of justice and humanity, which might ensure peace to Europe, and happiness to France.

Now, that the result of this declaration is so opposite to the effects it ought to have produced, and which proves but too plainly that the sentiments which have dictated it, have been misunderstood, it only remains for me to revoke it entirely, and to declare formally, that the state of war which subsists between the court of Vienna and the combined powers, and France, is from this moment unhappily renewed.

I find myself, therefore, forced, by the predominating influence of the circumstances which the most guilty men persist in directing, to the overthrow and destruction of their country, to annul entirely my former declaration, and to make known that a state of war, so unfortunate, being renewed, I have given the necessary orders for commencing it, in concert with the allied powers, with all the energy and vigour of which victorious armies are capable.

The cessation of the armistice is the first hostile step that the unfortunate combination of events has forced me to take. There will, therefore, only subsist, of my former declaration, the inviolable engagement, which I again renew with pleasure, that the most exact discipline will be observed and maintained by my army upon the French territory, and that every breach thereof will be punished with the utmost rigour.

The fidelity and loyalty which at all times have been the principles of my actions, oblige me to give to this new address to the French nation, all the publicity of which it is susceptible, to leave no doubt of the consequences that may result from it.

Given at the head-quarters, at Mons, the 9th of April, 1793.

The PRINCE DE COBOURG.

COBLENTZ, *April* 1.

A DETACHMENT from the French army, of about 2000 men, has been defeated by prince Louis of Prussia, at a village behind his Prussian majesty's head-quarters. In this action above 900 men and 45 officers (of whom four were field officers) were taken prisoners; the Prussians also took five pieces of cannon and two pair of colours.

The Prussians have reached the banks of the Rhine near Oppenheim, and cut off all communication between France and Mayence, which is hemmed in on every side. On the night of the 31st ultimo, his Prussian majesty established his head-quarters at Gunsterblum: His advanced posts were, on one hand, beyond Oppenheim, and on the other, at Worms. The prince royal (who commands the reserve) is at Ingleheim, between which and the head-quarters a great body of the army is cantoned, with its front towards Mayence. The cavalry occupy chiefly the villages between Oppenheim and Altzey, fronting towards France. On their right is the corps of the Austrians, which prince Hohenlohe has left under the command of general Kalkreuther.

Prussian Head-Quarters, at Gunsterblum, March 31.

The corps under the prince of Hohenlohe passed the Rhine near Bingen, the 29th of March, and advanced to Arnheim. The flying corps under colonel Szekely pursued the enemy, who were retreating from Kreutznach to Worms, as far as Altzey, without having been able to annoy them or overtake them. We went with the grand army from Bingen, in the direction of Arnsheim and Odernheim, to Altzey. By this movement we cut off a part of Custine's army, who retreated to Worms, in a way that resembled a flight more than a retreat. Many prisoners were made by the way.

On the 30th, we took the garrison of Alzheim prisoners, consisting of a captain and sixty horse, of whom not one escaped.

The French garrison of two battalions of infantry and four cannon, united their forces, with a view to occupy the Chaussee leading to Worms. Wolffrath's hussars attacked them, took a cannon, some prisoners. The enemy then retreated behind the Old Rhine, near Eich; towards evening they shewed themselves upon the Chaussee near Rhine Thurcheim. Lieutenant-general prince of Wurtemberg got before them with his regiment of cavalry, and prince Louis, the king's son, charged them with three squadrons of the dragoons of Anspach and Bareuth, with such vigour that, assisted by the riding artillery under captain Meyler, he forced them to lay down their arms. There were three cannon taken, with six colours, the military chest, and 1200 prisoners, among whom were forty officers.

The king appointed his son to the rank of colonel, and expressed his marked approbation to the prince of Wurtemberg. The prince of Hohenlohe, col. Szekely and general Kohler, pursued the enemy's rearguard, which was posted near Homberg, attacked, routed it, and took a great number of prisoners.

Towards night, when we were in quarters at Alzheim, the enemy appeared towards Mayence; they were the garrisons of Oppenheim and Nierstein, which had been cut off. The prince of Hohenlohe went to meet them, with the battalion of Martini and his own regiment; they stood the fire of their artillery, but retreated when they found themselves within musket-shot.

On the 31st, the army united; one part facing towards Worms, and the other towards Mayence side, and to Osthosen on the Worms side. The enemy has set fire to its magazines at Worms and Neuhaussen.—At Bingen, Kreutznach, Altzey and Nierstein, we have taken four magazines. In the expedition, we have made near 2000 prisoners. We have lost hardly 100 killed and wounded.

LONDON, *April* 19.

When the Prussian troops took possession of Dantzic, the populace, with a few Polish soldiers, seized some cannon that were upon the ramparts, and fired upon them. The Prussians returned the fire, and a number were killed and wounded on both sides. It was some hours before tranquillity was restored.

The French since the capture of Mentz have added considerably to its strength. They have spent twenty millions on the fortifications which are now tripled at the most probable approaches; so that, were not their affairs in so deplorable a state, they might make a resolute stand in that city. Prince Hohenlohe is to be intrusted with the siege at the head of 40,000 Austrians; while the king of Prussia is to advance into the French territories. He is said to be impatient to regain the credit, which his arms so unaccountably lost during the last campaign.

When the French commissioners were brought into the presence of the Austrian general, one of them persisted in keeping on his hat. He was given to understand that there was no equality there, and his hat was struck off by one of the attendants.

Decree of the national convention, passed on the 8th instant, respecting the Austrian officers, detained as hostages for the safety of the French commissioners.

The national convention considering that every principle of the right of nations is violated by the detention in the army by the prince of Cobourg of the four commissioners sent to the army of the north, and general Bournonville, who in no respect can come under the denomination of prisoners of war; and that if the generals of the Austrian army had respected those principles which still connect nations, even when they carry on war, they would have restored to those citizens, public functionaries, that liberty which they have been basely and treacherously deprived of by a rebellious general.

Considering, also, that the prince of Cobourg can have no pretence of excuse for such disgusting conduct, since all the prisoners taken from the enemy have been treated with every respect which humanity requires; and, besides, that reprisals ought never to be made on citizens who are the representatives of a people, or who are public functionaries, and have been given up by the most infamous treachery.

Considering, lastly, that justice and humanity require that the national convention should pursue all the means in its power to prevent the last excesses which those may proceed who now have those commissioners in their power, decrees as follows:—

I. Francis Xavier, count Aversperg, and Anselm, count de Linage, both of the family of Cobourg, and having votes and seats in the diet of Ratisbon, are prisoners of war, and detained in the town of Rheims; the two brothers Labarre, nephews to general Dumouriez, at present detained at Valenciennes; Charles Oldemoc, reigning count of Linage Wisembourg, Ferdinand Charles, his son, hereditary count, and Frederick, count of Linage, having all three votes and seats in the diet of Ratisbon, and now detained at Landau, shall be removed to Paris, to serve there as hostages to the French nation, until liberty be refused to the four commissioners of the national convention, and to the minister Bournonville.

II. All those who, having votes or seats in the diet of Ratisbon, may now be in France, shall be removed to the same city, to serve as hostages; those however being excepted who are at present serving in the armies of the republic.

III. These hostages shall be treated in the same manner as the commissioners of the convention, and the minister Bournonville, are treated by the Austrians.

IV. The executive council is charged to put this decree into immediate execution, as far as it concerns the removal and imprisonment of the hostages. It is charged also to take care, that all prisoners of war continue to experience that treatment which is due to them by the laws and capitulations.

BEAUFORT, (*S. C.*) *April* 27.

A few days ago a sloop, burthen about fifty tons of rice, and loaded with cypress shingles, without any person on board, was drove in from sea on the beach at Hilton Head Island. On her stern is painted "The Polly of Annapolis." She appeared to have been at sea a considerable time, and had her pump &c. standing.

CHARLESTON, *May* 25.

We are informed that a draught has been made from the inhabitants of the state of Georgia, for the purpose of repelling the aggressions of the Indians, who continue to commit hostile depredations on the frontiers of that state; and that a majority of the youth capable of bearing arms, who were not included in the above draught, have voluntarily engaged in the expedition.

It were to be wished that the ammunition which may be furnished for the above purpose, may prove more effective, than such as has lately been furnished for public service.

May 27. From late accounts received, we may hope, that report has magnified the mischief said to be done by the Indians in Georgia, as in the most only one family has been cut off, and that high up the Oconee river.

A few Creeks crossed from Georgia over to the Carolina side not long since, and near to one of our posts, established for the protection of the frontiers, they shot a horse and stole another; the officer of the post, with a party, pursued and came up with the Indians, which, as them imagined, consisted of only three men, the party fired and killed two of the Indians on the foot, and wounded the third—but found afterwards that there were four in number—the Indians—that the wounded one fell directly into the bushes, but was not discovered by our people—and that the fourth took a precipitate flight. The third, mentioned for an Indian, threw away his gun, and, to the most surprised, he arrived at one of the remote Cherokee villages.

About the 11th instant, the spies from one of our posts discovered the signs of a small party, supposed five or six—nothing more had transpired respecting them when these accounts came away; our people are very vigilant, and keep a proper look out.

The Cherokees seem perfectly disposed for peace, or rather quite averse to war. The Chickasaws have declared war against the Creeks, and it is believed that they will be joined by the Choctaws, which is expected will draw the general government into an establishment on the Mobile Stream, for the protection of their trade.

We are sorry to learn, from the country, that the late long continued rains have very generally drowned the crops of rice. The deluge has been in some places, as totally to destroy the first sowing that had been planted, and it is feared, that the whole will not be drained off in time to replant this season.

Robert Johnson,

HAS FOR SALE, at his Store

On the Dock,

Excellent West-India and New-England

RUM,

In Casks of Five, Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Gallons each, very convenient and suitable for HARVEST, which he will sell uncommonly low, by the cask or at retail.

N. B. Seasoned PLANK and SCANTLING may always be had at his LUMBER-YARD.

Annapolis, June 15, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for dealings at his store, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, as the subscriber proposes leaving this place for BALTIMORE, in the course of three weeks or a month. He likewise returns his sincere thanks to those who have honoured him with their favours.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, St. Mary's county, on the 30th of May last, a negro man slave named JERRE; he is about 35 years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, tolerably well set; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, a striped silk waistcoat, a pair of white cotton trousers, a new osnabrig shirt, a new felt hat, and a pair of old shoes, but he had sundry other cloaths that I do not recollect; he is a very artful fellow, a blacksmith by trade, and may probably endeavour to get on board some vessel, in order to get to the Spanish West-Indies, where he has been before with his former master, Mr. Athanasius Ford. I have been informed, by respectable authority, that he has been in Annapolis, and had with him a pass to seek for his freedom, but to return home again. Any person who takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril, also all others forewarned harbouring or employing him.

St. Mary's county, June 8, 1793. 10 3 7 6

A GENEROUS price will be given for a SERVANT whose reputation is founded upon his honesty, sobriety, industry and capacity to drive a carriage. Inquire of the Printers for further particulars.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of NICHOLAS COLEMAN, an insolvent debtor, of Talbot county, that agreeably to the act of 1774, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, that an ejectment will be brought at the ensuing June term by the sheriff of Talbot county for a lot of ground in Easton, the property of the said Nicholas Coleman, distinguished in the plot of the said town by No. 115.

This public notice is given that all the creditors of the aforesaid Nicholas Coleman may join in a bond to indemnify the sheriff of Talbot county against any costs and charges that may accrue by means of the aforesaid ejectment.

Easton, May 7, 1793. 4 X

For SALE,

A LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER, which I will dispose of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plank and get knees. Any person wanting the above articles may be supplied, by giving reasonable notice. The subscriber will oblige himself, for a moderate price, to haul the timber to the landing, which is a good one for vessels to take it off. The best judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the state. There are two places within a mile and an half or two miles from this that are well calculated for the purpose of ship building, and where several ships have been built.

6w RICHARD CHEW.

Anne Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1793.

Rezin Davidge,

At the Sign of the Scales, Church-street,

Most respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath just received and now opened a GENERAL

Assortment of Groceries,

Amongst which are the following ARTICLES, to wit:

TEAS, Lisbon, and Sherry Wines; Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum, Porter, Geneva, Vinegar, Spirits of Turpentine, Anchovies, Capers, Raisins, Plums, Starch, Coppers, Rice, Barley, Almonds, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cheese, Dixon's Ink powder, Mustard, Pepper, Chocolate, Coffee, Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars; Fresh Hyson, Souchong, Green and Congo Teas, Soap, Candles, Bohea, Table Oil, Malt, Indigo, and various other articles.

The subscriber has also for SALE, a quantity of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, particularly a neat assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Leather Shoes, Ladies Kid and Gum Bottom Shoes, Men's Boots, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Benjamin Contee, in Charles county, the 28th of March, a negro man named BAPTIST, of a yellow complexion, grey eyes, pock-fretten, and is a down look, one of his arms is believe his left; he had on when he went away wide from his side, a very remarkable [illegible] pretends to believe he has changed his name and passes for a free man by the name of Baptist Hanson. Whoever takes up the said fellow, out of the county and secures him in some gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of Eight Dollars, and if brought home all reasonable expence, paid by

WALTER JAMESON.

THE judges not being satisfied in the late determination of the negro cause, those interested are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's on Monday the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, to consult on the propriety of an appeal.

June 3, 1793.

West River, June 5, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the personal estate of *Stephen Steward*, consisting of four negroes, two horses, and some household furniture, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 20th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the said Steward, on West river. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. In pursuance of the directions of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of said Stephen Steward.

2 X

THE subscriber has two women slaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will sell.

He wishes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that understands the business of the kitchen, and an orderly sober man.

THO. HARWOOD.

Annapolis, June 4, 1793. 2

BENJAMIN HARRISON's LAND and CASH LOTTERY will commence drawing on the 20th day of this month in the city of Annapolis.

June, 1793. 2 X

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

SCHEME OF THE LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1 A magnificent dwelling-house,	}	20,000, & cash	30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	-	15,000, & cash	25,000, are	40,000
1 ditto	-	15,000, & cash	15,000, are	30,000
1 ditto	-	10,000, & cash	10,000, are	20,000
1 ditto	-	5,000, & cash	5,000, are	10,000
1 ditto	-	5,000, & cash	5,000, are	10,000
1 Cash prize of		-	-	10,000
2 ditto	-	5,000 each,	are -	10,000
10 ditto	-	1,000,	are -	10,000
20 ditto	-	500,	are -	10,000
100 ditto	-	100,	are -	10,000
200 ditto	-	50,	are -	10,000
400 ditto	-	25,	are -	10,000
1,000 ditto	-	20,	are -	20,000
15,000 ditto	-	10,	are -	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are - 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Cedar Point Neck, about eight miles below Port-Tobacco, in September last, a likely negro man named BILL, about twenty-two years of age, five feet five or six inches high, who has petitioned for his freedom under the name of BILL SHORTER; it is unnecessary to give any description of his cloathing, as I am informed he has hired himself to a Mr. Samuel Iiams, at South river ferry, who has since given him a new suit of cloaths, to that a description of the former would be of no service in his discovery; he has a very particular cracking in his ancles when he walks, which is the only distinguishable mark I remember. Whoever secures the above negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TIARS.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters of vessels or any other person, from carrying off or harbouring said negro at their peril.

Charles county, 30th May, 1793.

Charles county, June 4, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next court for Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, known by the name of Hog Neck, agreeably to an act of assembly entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES COOKSEY.
FRANCES COOKSEY.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and customers, that in addition to their former supply, they have lately received by the late arrivals from England, the following list of GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, as before mentioned:—

FLAXEN, Hempen, and Ticklenburg Osnabrigs,
Irish and Hempen Sheetings,
Dowlass,
Irish Linens,
Marseilles Quilting,
Calicoes and Bengal,
Striped, Plain and Sprigged Muslins,
Muslin, Lawn, Printed, Check, Bandanno and Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Cambrick and Lawn,
Checks,
Cambletts,
Moreens,
Joan's Spinning,
Wildboars,
Calimancoes,
Black Satinet Lasting,
Royal Ribb,
Striped Nankeens,
Cassimers,
Broad Cloathes,
Forrest ditto,
Common do.
Shawls,
3/4 Yards long India do.
Ladies and Men's Fine Cotton Hose,
Men's Fine ribbed ditto,
Ditto Brown Thread do.
Ditto Blue Cotton do.
Boys Brown Thread do.
Elegant Muslinet, for Vest Patterns,
Tapes,
Ladies Fine Black, White and Green Hats,
Mens Fine ditto,
Ditto Coarse do.
Boys ditto do.
Children's Fine Brown do.
Knitting Needles,
White Chapel and common sewing ditto,
Best Ivory Handle Case Knives and Forks,
Ditto Desert do.
Large Buck-horn and Bone do.
Pruning & Pocket Knives,
Ladies and Mens belt Penknives,
Butt Hinges,
Padlocks,
Scock ditto,
Gimlets,
Thimbles,
Pins in gilt paper,
Common ditto,
Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Gilt Coat and Waistcoat Buttons,
Black Paper and Horn ditto,
Metal ditto,
Black Mode,
Sewing Silks,
Fashionable Ribbon,
Ditto for the Neck,
Hair ditto,
Florentine Shoes,
Scrubbing Brushes,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Ladies White & Coloured Gloves,
Mens ditto,
Elegant Cravats,
Writing Paper,
Nutmegs,
Broad Hoes,
Scythes,
Frying Pans,
10d Nails,
A few sets elegant pencilled and enamelled Tea China,
Glass and Queen's Ware,
A few elegant sets Blue & Green edged Queen's Ware, Dishes & Plates,
Tea and Hand Boards,
Milk Pans, and Baking Dishes,
Powder and Shot,
Fine Salt, &c. &c. &c.

M. and J. BEARD.

Beard's Point, May 23d. 1793.

To the FARMERS.

The subscribers have just received, a large Supply of excellent

West-India and Continental

RUM,

Suitable for HARVEST.

Which they will sell by large or small Quantities.

Alexander and Long.

N. B. They expect to receive in the course of a few days, good APPLE BRANDY and WHISKEY, which they will also sell CHEAP.

Annapolis, June 6, 1793.

John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers.

THE Commissioners of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBAN, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

A STORY having been propagated, injurious to me, that the French minister had met with insult at my house; justice to myself obliges me to declare, in this public manner, that so far from there being any foundation for this story, the minister did not put up at, nor was he in, my house, during the short time he remained in this town, on his route from the southward towards Philadelphia.

JOHN SUTTER.

George-town, May 24, 1793.

THE creditors of ISAAC SIMMONS, insolvent debtor, are desired to bring in their claims, legally attested, immediately, to

JOHN W. BURGESS, Trustee.

May 25, 1793.

An ACT for the relief of certain FOREIGNERS *who have settled within this ſtate, further ſupplementary to the ACT for* NATURALIZATION; *paſſed the 22d of December*, 1792.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, paſſed at July ſeſſion, in the year ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, declares, that every perſon, who ſhall thereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom, or ſtate, and ſhall repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat and ſubſcribe, the oath or affirmation in the ſame act preſcribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, ſhall thereupon, and thereafter be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural-born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural-born ſubject of this ſtate; ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the reſtriction provided by the ſaid act: And whereas, ſince the paſſage of the ſaid act, divers foreigners have come into this ſtate, and have ſettled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, ſoil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchaſe of property, both real and perſonal, and to improve the ſame, thereby acquiring a juſt and equitable title to ſuch property; but, through ignorance of the proviſions contained in the before mentioned act, or apprehending that taking and ſubſcribing the oaths of allegiance, in the uſual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the ſaid foreigners have not taken and ſubſcribed the oath, preſcribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumſtances required by the ſame, whereby their titles to ſuch real property as they have acquired, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, may be drawn in queſtion, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas, the ſaid foreigners have always manifeſted a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that by ſecuring their intereſt in our ſoil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that juſtice and policy require, that the hardſhips and inconveniences, under which they reſpectively labour, ſhould be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all and every the ſaid foreigners who, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, have purchaſed and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, perſonal or mixed, and have ſince poſſeſſed and enjoyed the ſame, and have ſtill a juſt and equitable title thereto, whether ſuch titles be derived from grant, gift, purchaſe or deviſe, ſhall, by virtue of this act, hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy, ſuch property, real, perſonal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and to all intents and purpoſes, as rightfully, as the ſaid foreigners would have been entitled to hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy the ſame if they had, reſpectively, naturalized themſelves, according to the expreſs proviſions contained in the ſaid act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe any real property, purchaſed or acquired by foreigners, ſince the paſſage of the aforeſaid act, hath been eſcheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this ſtate to the ſaid property ſo eſcheated, and to any property ſo eſcheatable, be, and the ſame are, hereby relinquiſhed, and veſted for ever hereafter in the ſaid foreigners, their heirs, and aſſigns;—ſaving nevertheleſs, to all perſons whatſoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any ſuch eſcheatable property, under the laws of this ſtate, their ſeveral and reſpective rights: And all and every perſon and perſons, who may have purchaſed, or otherwiſe acquired, any real property, from or under the ſaid foreigners, or any of them, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with reſpect to ſuch property, as if the ſame had been purchaſed, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themſelves, according to the proviſions of the ſaid original act.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the ſaid foreigners, reſpectively, before they ſhall receive the benefit of this act, ſhall naturalize themſelves, in the mode preſcribed by the original act, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding: *And provided alſo*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the ſaid reſpective foreigners, or others, ſhall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intention, as well of this as of the ſaid original act, into complete execution, *Be it enacted*, That the governor and council ſhall, and they are hereby required, to cauſe the ſaid reſpective acts to be printed and publiſhed in the ſeveral news papers within this ſtate, for the ſpace of ſix weeks after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, in the Engliſh, French, and German languages; and ſhall alſo cauſe the ſaid original act to be publiſhed, in like manner, for the ſpace of three weeks, in the month of Auguſt, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET

Pour ſubvenir au ſoulagement de certains étrangers qui ſe ſont établis dans cet état, ſupplées à l'arrêt de naturalization, paſſé 22me Decembre, 1792.

D'AUTANT que l'arrêt pour la naturalization, paſſé dans la séance de Juillet, l'an mil ſept cens ſoixante et dix neuf, declare, que toute perſonne qui viendra doénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou lieu, que ce ſoit, et répétera et ſignera un edéclaration de ſa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et ſignera, le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, preſcrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le gouverneur et ſon conſeil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté, ſera alors et dorénavant, regardé et conſideré comme ſujet naturel de cet état, et ſera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des priviléges d'un ſujet natural de cet état; néanmoins, aſſujettis aux reſtrictions referées par le dit arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet arrêt eſt paſsée, divers etrangers ſont venus dans cet état, et s'y ſont établis, et en ſont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les differentes avantages accordés par notre gouvernement, par le climat, par là ſol, par le commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'acheter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres juſtes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choſes contenues dans l'arrêt ci-devant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et ſignant le ſerment d'obéiſſance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils ſeroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouiſſent les ſujets naturels, les dits étrangers n'ont pas pris et ſigné le ſerment preſcrit par l'arrêt pour naturalization, ſous les circonſtances particuliéres qui en étoit requiſes; c'eſt pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établiſſement dan cet état, pouroient être examinés, ce qui leur ſeroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits étrangers ont toujours manifeſté un grand attachement pour notre gouvernement et nos loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en ſureté dans notre pais, que leur affection pour cet état ſera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la juſtice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvenients, qu'ils ſouffrent, ſoient rémedies,

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée Générale de Maryland a paſsé un Arrêt, dans lequel il eſt entendu, Que tous les étrangers qui, depuis leur établiſſement dans cet état, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies juſtes et legitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont poſſedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres juſtes et équitables, ſoit qu'ils leur fuſſent légués par conceſſion, par dons, ou par teſtament, en vertu de cet arrêt, auront poſſeſſion et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, auſſi entiérément et amplement, à tous égards, et auſſi légitimement comme ſi les dits étrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dits biens, s'ils ſe fuſſent faits naturalizer, ſuivant les formes contenues dans le dit arrêt pour la naturalization.

Et qu'il ſoit encore ordonné, Que, ſi en cas quelque bien à fond acheté, ou acquis, par des étrangers, depuis que le ſuſdit arrêt eſt paſsé, a été confiſqué, il eſt declaré, par ces preſentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet etat, contre le dit bien, confiſqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiſcable, ſoient, et ſont par ce moyen, abandonnes, et inveſtis à jamais aux dits etrangers, leurs heritiers, ou ſubſtitués; cedant, neanmoins, à toute perſonne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiſcables, ſous les loix de cet etat, les divers droits: Et tout perſonne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits etrangers, ſera, et eſt ici declaré, en droit de tous les avantages que le bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheto ou acquis de quelque etranger, qui ſe ſoit naturalize ſelon les ordonnances du dit arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits etrangers ſe naturaliſeront, dans la forme preſcrite par l'arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet arrêt, laquelle naturalization ſera avant, ou ſur le premier jour du mois de Aout prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci ſera illegale: pourvu, qu'aucune application ne ſe faſſe, au-deſſous du tems limite par cet arrêt, pour prejudicier les droits des dits etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne ſoient admiſes ni reçues.

Et, afin de continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces preſents que par celles de l'arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere execution, *Qu'il ſoit encore ordonné*, Que le gouverneur et ſon conſeil ſeront, et ſont ainſi pries, de faire imprimer les dits arrêts, dans les diverſes Gazettes de cet etat, pendant l'eſpace de ſix ſemaines après la fin de cet ſeance d'aſſemblee, dans les langues Françoſes, Allemandes et Angloiſes; et le dit arrêt original ſera publie dorenavant de la même maniere, pendant l'eſpace de trois ſemaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Aout.

Ein GESEZ, zur Erleichterung gewiſſer in dieſem Staate anſaſſiger Fremdlinge, ein fernerer Nachtrag zum NATURALISIRUNGS-GESEZE—*gegeben den 22ſten December*, 1792.

DA das Naturaliſirungs Geſez gegeben in der November Sizung des Jahres ſiebenzehn hunder und neun und ſiebenzig erklaeret, daſs jede Perſon, die darnach, von irgend einer Nation Reich oder Staat, in dieſen Staat kommen, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder dem Allgemeinen Gericht, oder vor irgend einem Richter deſſelben, oder vor irgend einem Grafſchafts Gericht eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens an die Chriſtliche Religion nachſprechen und unterſchreiben, und den in demſelben Geſeze vorgeſchriebenen Eid oder Betheurung, leiſten nachſprechen und unterſchreiben werde, darauf und darnach ſuer einen eingebohrnen Buerger dieſes Staats geachtet angeſehen und gehalten ſeyn und von deman zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieſes Staates berechtiget ſeyn ſolle, der in beſagtem Geſeze beſtimmten Einſchraenkung nichtdeſtoweniger unterworfen: Und da, ſeitdem dieſes Geſez gegeben worden, verſchiedene Fremdlinge in dieſen Staat gekommen, ſich darin niedergelaſſen haben, und Einwohner deſſelben geworden ſind, und durch die mannigfaltigen Vortheile, welche unſere Reglerung, Himmelſtrich, Boden und Handel verſchaffen, veranlaſſet wurden, ihr Geld zum Ankauf ſowohl reellen als perſoenlichen Eigenthums zu verwenden, und daſſelbe zu benuzen, wodurch ſie einen gerechten und billigen Anſpruch an ſolches Eigenthum erwarben; allein da die beſagten Fremdlinge aus Unkunde der in vorbemeldetem Geſeze enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil ſie vermutheten, daſs die Eide der Treue auf die gewoehnliche Weiſe leiſten und unterſchreiben ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthumrechtes zukömmen laſſe, den durch das Naturaliſirungs-Geſez vorgeſchriebenen Eid, unter den in demſelben erheiſchten beſondern Umſtaenden, nicht geleiſtet und unterſchrieben haben; wodurch ihre Anſpruche auf reelles Eigenthum, das ſie ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staate erworben haben, bezweifelt werden moegen, zu ihrem groſſen Nachtheil und Schaden; und da die beſagten Fremdlinge immer eine feſte Anhaenglichkeit an unſere Regierung und Geſeze geoffenbaret haben, und da man ſich vorſtellet, daſs durch Sicherſtellung ihres Intereſſes in unſerm Grund und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu dieſem Lande deſtomehr werde bekraeftiget werden, und da Gerechtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordern, daſs den Beſchwerden und Unbequemlichkeiten welche ſie reſpective betruecken, abgeholfen werde; Deswegen,

Sey es durch die allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs alle und jede beſagte Fremdlinge, welche ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staate irgend einen Theil Eigenthums, reell, perſoenlich oder vermiſcht, durch irgend geſezliche und erlaubte Mittel angekauft und erworben, und daſſelbe beſitzen beſeſſen und genoſſen, und noch gerechte und billige Anſprueche darauf haben, es ſeyen ſolche Anſprueche hergeleitet von Uebertrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder Nachlaſs—in Kraft dieſes Geſezes, ſolches Eigenthum, reelles, perſoenlich, oder vermiſchtes, eben ſo vollkommentlich und genueglich, und in allem Betracht eben ſo rechtmaeſſiglich behalten beſitzen und genieſſen ſollen, als ſie, die beſagten Fremdlinge, berechtiget geweſen ſeyn wuerden es zu behalten zu beſitzen und zu genieſſen, wenn ſie ſich reſpective naturaliſirt hatten den ausdrucklichen in beſagtem Naturaliſirungs Geſez enthaltenen Vorkehrungen gemeaſs.

Und es ſey ferner zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs hierbey kundgethan werde, im Fall irgend reelles Eigenthum, durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben ſeitdem beſagtes Geſez gegeben iſt, confiſcirt geworden iſt, daſs auf alle Rechte und Anſprueche dieſes Staats auf beſagtes ſo confiſcirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein zu confiſcirendes Eigenthum hiemit Verzicht gethan iſt und ward, und daſſelbe hinfuero fuer immer den beſagten Fremden ihren Erben und Aſſignirten ertheilet wird;—allen Perſonen wer ſie ſeyn moegen, die hiernach den Geſezen dieſes Staates auf irgend ſolches zu confiſcirendes Eigenthum Anſprueche erworben haben, ihre zeitchiedene und reſpective Rechte nichtdeſtoweniger vorbehalten. Und alle und jede Perſon oder Perſonen, welche irgend reelles Eigenthum von oder von wegen beſagten Fremdlingen oder irgend einem derſelben gekauft oder auf ande e Weiſe erworben haben moegen, ſollen erklaeret werden und ſind hiemit erklaerezu allen und jeden auf ſolches Eigenthum Bezug habent den Vortheilen berechtiget zu ſeyn, als waere daſſelbe von oder von wegen irgend ſolches Fremdlingen die ſich den Vorkehrungen beſagten urſpruenglichen Geſezes gemaeſs naturaliſirt haben, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Nichtsdeſtoweniger mit dem Vorbehalt, Daſs jedere Fremdlinge reſpective ehe und bevor ſie die Wohlthat dieſes Geſezes erlangen, ſich auf die in dem urſpruenglichen Geſeze vorgeſchriebene Weiſe an oder vor dem erſten Tag naechſtkuenftigen Auguſts naturaliſiren laſſen, irgend eines Geſezes zum Gegentheil ungeachtet. *Und auch vorbehalten*, daſs waehrend des in dieſem Geſeze beſtimmten Zeitraumes keine Augaben, die Rechte der beſagten reſpectiven Fremdlinge oder anderer zu benachtheiligen, zugelaſſen oder angenommen werden ſollen.

Und damit die gute Abſicht ſo wohl dieſes als der urſpruenglichen Geſeze vollſtaendig aufgeſuchet werde, *ſey es zum Geſez gemacht*, daſs der Gouverneur und Rath (und es wird ihnen hiemit aufgetragen) die beſagten reſpectiven Geſeze, ſechs wochen lang nach dem Ende dieſer Sizung der Verſamlung, in den verſchiedenen Zeitungen dieſes Staates, in der Engliſchen, Franzoeſiſchen und Deutſchen Sprache drucken und bekanntmachen laſſen ſollen; und auch, daſs ſie beſagtes urſpruengliches Geſez, auf dieſelbe Weiſe, drey Wochen lang, im Auguſt Monat jeden kuenftigen Jahres bekanntmachen laſſen ſollen.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply at the next Auguſt court, in St. Mary's county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called HOPTON PARK, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, paſſed in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, entitled, An act to mark and bound lands.

GEORGE BOOTH.

St. Mary's county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition St. Mary's county Auguſt court next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called BASHFORD MANOR, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1793.

George Johnſon,

At his DRY and WET GOODS STORE,

At the Head of the Dock,

Lately in the occupation of Mr. *John Randall*,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public, that he has now on hand, and for ſale, on the very loweſt terms, a beautiful aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

He has alſo juſt received from Philadelphia, a quantity of very fine hyſon tea, excellent bloom and jar raiſins, Florence oil in flaſks, capers, anchovies, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which, added to the articles he formerly had in that line, forms an excellent and extenſive aſſortment of GROCERIES.

ANNAPOLIS:

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